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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

American Sociological Society, Publications of the. Vol. v. Pp. vi, 267. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1911.

The papers and proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the American Sociological Society, which was held in December, 1910, were first printed in the *American Journal of Sociology* and are now issued in book form.

Barton, Mary. *Impressions of Mexico.* Pp. xi, 163. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Boas, Franz. *The Mind of Primitive Man.* Pp. x, 294. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Bolton, F. E. *Principles of Education.* Pp. xii, 790. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

In this volume the author, who has been director of the School of Education at the State University of Iowa, has apparently given us a digest of his notes on the entire field of education. It is a source-book on educational problems rather than a monograph. The author has delved into many books and reproduces here many interesting and valuable discussions. Now no man can be master of so varied materials, and in some cases it would have been better had the author presented the evidence without attempting to prove the correctness of his own position. The text is readable, but sometimes is too rambling. There is no apparent reason for the order of the chapters, and, as the author admits, any other would be quite as good.

Aside from these defects the volume has certain definite value. It contains the ideas of an experienced and thoughtful teacher on the various problems of teaching and education,—terms by no means synonymous. It brings together in available form a mass of scattered evidence bearing on these questions. Finally it is one of the few volumes which recognizes that a physical being—the boy, girl, man or woman, is the subject of the educational process, not some machine made of inert matter. Heredity, environment, both social and physical, growth, food, fatigue, etc., must be studied carefully if our methods are to be intelligent. Instinct, memory, emotions, motor reactions, imaginations and kindred topics are included as well.

Irrespective of the value of the author's conclusions on many topics, the volume will be stimulating and helpful to all who are interested in education.

Bonser, F. G. *The Reasoning Ability of Children of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth School Grades.* Pp. vii, 133. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

An attempt to establish some dependable tests of the intellectual capacity of children of certain school grades and incidentally to contribute to an

understanding of retardation, classification and promotion in school, sex as a factor in mental differences, and general mental development.

The tests were devised to determine the mathematical judgment, controlled association, selective judgment, and intellectual interpretation of literature, the last of somewhat doubtful value as a measurable test of reasoning power. The questions were well selected, although stated too largely in terms of school experience to make the results of the greatest value. Three hundred and eighty-five boys and 372 girls of one public school were tested. The work is carefully done, well tabulated and graphed and the conclusions sound.

The most valuable conclusion is, "that in most of the groups of the youngest twenty-five per cent in each grade show higher ability than the oldest twenty-five per cent, and sometimes higher than that of the median ability of the whole grade. These facts suggest that perhaps the worst type of retardation in the schools is the withholding appropriate promotion from those pupils who are most gifted, therefore of the most significance as social capital."

Calvert, A. F. *Valencia and Murcia*. Pp. xvi, 333. Price, \$1.50. New York: John Lane Company, 1911.

More than any other part of Spain the southeast provinces are neglected by tourists. Less accessible and less attractive in climate, they are passed by, though their history is no less heroic and their civilization no less unique than that of the Basque provinces, Leon and Granada. Mr. Calvert, in the forty-five pages of this book which are devoted to text, gives us the setting of these provinces in the great struggle of Rome and Carthage and their brilliant history during the Moorish occupation. More interesting still is the description of the present-day life made familiar to students of Spain by the writings of Vincente Blasco Ibañez. The marvelous irrigation system which keeps the provinces from the fate of the Sahara which would otherwise be their lot is graphically described. The curious extra-legal water-courts which regulate the distribution of the river resources of the country and the survival of a characteristic peasant life make the region one which deserves more attention than is usually given.

The chief attraction of the volume, however, is its illustrations, which occupy almost three hundred pages and make it a more accurate picture of Spain than it would be possible to give in any other way.

Castle, W. E. *Heredity*. Pp. xii, 184. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911.

There is a steady increase in the number of books bearing on the problems of heredity and the practical applications of the newer knowledge. The present author is professor of zoology at Harvard University, and is recognized as an authority. So far, we believe, he is the only experimenter who has succeeded in removing the ovaries of an animal and substituting therefor those of another, and then studied the offspring to see if this change affected them. That such things are now being done indicates the great development of recent biology.

This volume is based on two series of lectures. Some of the chapter titles indicate the contents: The Duality of Inheritance; Germ Plasm and Body; Mendel's Law, The Evolution of New Races; Effects of Inbreeding; Heredity and Sex. Diagrams and illustrations are much used to supplement the text.

Though the last word has probably not been spoken on Mendelism, the author clearly indicates how important a role it is playing in biology to-day. The volume is not too technical for the general reader who is not in a hurry. It is to be highly commended.

Clark, A. H. *The Clipper Ship Era: An Epitome of Famous American and British Clipper Ships, Their Owners, Builders, Commanders and Crews. 1843-1869.* Pp. xii, 404. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

The serious student of commerce as well as the general reader of books upon commercial affairs will welcome this interesting narrative in which a man of mature years has recounted his long personal experience with the famous clipper ships of the American merchant marine in its period of greatest activity. The author says of himself and of the sources of his information: "Many of the clipper ships mentioned in this book, both American and British, were well known to me; some of the most celebrated of the American clippers were built near my early home in Boston, and as a boy I saw a number of them constructed and launched; later, I sailed as an officer in one of the most famous of them, and as a young sea captain knew many of the men who commanded them. I do not, however, depend upon memory, nearly all the facts herein stated being from the most reliable records that can be obtained."

A volume such as this is to be judged, not with reference to its literary integrity, but as a contribution to the sources of information available for present and future students. The spirit of the men who made the merchant marine famous in the days of wooden sailing vessels is admirably presented in this narrative of personal experience.

The work begins with a brief account of American shipping to the close of the War of 1812; then follow two historical chapters on British and American shipping from 1815 to 1850; the remainder of the book and the major portion of the volume consists of an account of the clipper ships built for the trade with China, with California and with Australia.

Curpler, C. W. *Lands of the Southern Cross.* Pp. 401. Price, \$1.50. Washington: Spanish-American Publication Society, 1911.

Ferrero, G. *The Women of the Caesars.* Pp. x, 337. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

In his "Women of the Caesars," Professor Ferrero has given a most interesting insight into the life and spirit of the Augustan age. The book is written rather in popular than scientifically historical form, but Professor Ferrero's reputation as a historian would lead us to accept at their face value the facts which he presents. The style is easy and rapid; the illustrations

are excellent and add greatly to the interest of a book which is a striking addition to the increasing list of contributions now reanimating classic historical situations.

Fisher, E. J. *New Jersey as a Royal Province, 1738-1776*. Vol. xli of "Studies in History, Economics and Public Law," Columbia University. Pp. 504. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The comprehensive work by E. P. Tanner upon "The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738," has been continued and admirably supplemented by E. J. Fisher in a study upon "New Jersey as a Royal Province." Successive chapters discuss the powers and activities of the governor, the council and the assembly. These three chapters take up the first hundred pages of the book; then follows an exposition of the legislative history of the Morris, Belcher and Franklin administrations. There are discussions of the proprietary system and the land troubles, of boundary disputes and the judicial and financial systems of New Jersey in the intercolonial wars, of religious and social conditions, of New Jersey and parliamentary taxation, and of the overthrow of royal government. The work closes with an account of the establishment of the state government of New Jersey in 1776. Mr. Fisher's work, like that of Mr. Tanner, is scholarly and thorough. It is a credit to those under whose supervision the work was done, as well as to the author.

Fisher, Irving. *The Purchasing Power of Money*. Pp. xx, 505. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Fiske, John. *American Political Ideas*. Pp. lxxv, 196. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

In June, 1879, Fiske delivered a series of six lectures at University College, London, on the subject of America's place in history. So successful were these that Huxley requested a series of three lectures before the Royal Institution of Great Britain. These lectures, delivered in May, 1880, were published in America in 1885, and are now re-printed, with the addition of an address, entitled "The Story of a New England Town," delivered at Middletown Conn., October, 1900, and the whole is prefaced by a lengthy introduction by John Spencer Clark.

This introduction, written by an intense admirer of Fiske, is chiefly devoted to a discussion of Fiske's excellent literary style. It also includes a number of letters, written by Fiske to his wife during the period of his lecturing in England. In these letters the vigorous enthusiasm and somewhat boyish egotism of Fiske are clearly brought out.

The lectures themselves show Fiske at both his best and his worst. They are full of striking analogies and suggestive generalizations, and show the broad grasp of the field of history and of the process of social evolution for which Fiske is famous. At the same time they contain some obvious flattery for English consumption, and facts are somewhat distorted to support preconceived theories. The fundamental idea underlying all the lectures is the value of the federal principle of government, and the climax is reached in a prophecy of the "manifest destiny" of ultimate federation in Europe,

with "a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a Sabbath of perpetual peace."

Gettell, R. G. *Readings in Political Science.* Pp. xli, 528. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911.

Gillpatrick, W. *The Man Who Likes Mexico.* Pp. 374. Price, \$2.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

One cannot avoid a certain feeling of disappointment in reading Mr. Gillpatrick's book. In some quarters expectations had arisen that the work would not only give an interesting view of the development of Mexican social conditions, but would also contain a broad philosophic treatment of the course of Mexican political development. That the book does not contain any such material is due not to any fault of the author, but to misleading information as to the author's purpose.

Mr. Gillpatrick has given us an exceedingly readable book of his impressions in different sections of Mexico, and throughout his work he shows a broad-minded sympathy with the point of view of the Mexican population. It is refreshing to read an American author with the broad, catholic sympathy which pervades every chapter of this work. This quality alone makes the work well worth reading to any person interested in Latin-American affairs. The book is a description of personal experiences in travel. While, therefore, an exceedingly readable book it cannot be classed as an important contribution to our knowledge of Mexican affairs. The author has admirably fulfilled the task which he set out to perform, namely, to recount his personal experiences in the course of a most interesting trip through Mexico.

Goodnow, Frank J. *Social Reform and the Constitution.* Pp. xxi, 365. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Green, John B. *Law for the American Farmer.* Pp. xvi, 438. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Some of the larger and all of the more progressive colleges of agriculture have seen the necessity during the last decade of introducing certain social science courses. Botany, biology, chemistry, physics and the other sciences so closely related to the production of crops, live-stock and their products have held first place heretofore. After these came advanced courses in reading and writing and arithmetic. Now courses in economics, especially rural or "agricultural" economics are being introduced; also, rural sociology, rural political science, and, finally, rural law.

This product from the pen of Mr. Green, of the New York bar, is admirably adapted as a text for a course in rural law. It will fill the place in agricultural colleges now filled by the many texts on commercial or business law in other colleges. The field is new and the book stands practically alone.

In addition to its usefulness in the classroom and in the hands of advanced students in colleges of agriculture it should find a place on the shelves of intelligent, progressive, reading farmers in all parts of the country.

Its purpose is to serve the thinking farmer in much the same way as general works on business law serve other business men. The text is systematic, brief and clear; the selection of cases referred to seems to have been made with the greatest care; the index is exhaustive and well arranged.

Haines, H. S. *Problems in Railway Regulation.* Pp. vii, 582. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Harley, J. H. *The New Social Democracy.* Pp. xxvii, 245. Price, 6s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

Another thinker, with keen analytical mind, has joined in the battle for "The New Social Democracy." Although the work is in a large measure historical, carrying us through the various stages of development from the theories of Marx and the visions of others somewhat later, to the schemes for social reform of many modern political leaders and economists the writer has succeeded in his effort to show the present trend and to picture the social democracy which is to be.

The present struggles in the various countries carrying us closer to the new social democracy are briefly summarized and the points common to all are laid bare. In all of this the author has placed special stress on two things, first, the rapidity with which results are being secured, and, second, the significance of the revolution in art and religion when correlated with the changes in economic and political status. Early in the volume the author clearly sets forth what he conceives to be the clear line between economics and politics. Although one may disagree with many statements and conclusions the book must be rated as well conceived. The reader is forced constantly to accept or reject parts, else he will be carried to a position clearly contrary to that commonly held.

Hobson, J. A. *The Science of Wealth.* Pp. 256. Price, 75c. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

The author has condensed a previous work, "The Industrial System," into the present handy volume. The involved reasoning and scientific atmosphere of *The Industrial System* are wholly absent in the present work, which aims to set down in its simplest terms the mechanism involved in the maintenance of modern society.

The book frankly takes the "wealth" viewpoint, treating business as a mechanism. After an analysis of the workings of the industrial system, the author discusses cost and surplus, wages, profits, exchange, price, the labor movement, state socialism and foreign trade.

The section on state socialism is hardly an integral part of the work. The rest of the material, however, is coherent, with the exception of the last section, which deals rather irrelevantly with "Human Values." In this book Mr. Hobson has added no permanent scientific contribution to his previous ones. The only justification for its existence is that, if read by the uninitiated, it will be reasonably comprehensible.

Holmes, T. R. *Caesar's Conquest of Gaul.* Pp. xxxix, 872. Price, \$7.75. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

Howard, Leland O. *House Fly—Disease Carrier.* Pp. xix, 312. Price, \$1.60. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1911.

The larger wild animals were once considered man's most dangerous enemies because he had to meet them in open combat. Now we are coming to realize that many of the smallest insects are even more dangerous because their attacks are veiled and insidious. In view of our newer knowledge of disease there is need for accurate descriptions of the life history and habits of some of these insects. Among the most important are the flies, particularly the house fly.

Mr. Howard meets this need in excellent fashion. His volume contains five chapters: (1) Zoological Position, Life History and Habits; (2) The Natural Enemies of the Typhoid Fly, a name applied by the author to the house fly; (3) The Carriage of Disease by Flies; (4) Remedies and Preventive Measures; (5) Other Flies Frequenting Houses.

It would be well if every householder would read this book and follow its advice. Merely keeping the flies outdoors is not enough. Warfare should be waged against them to destroy them and prevent reproduction. It is to be hoped that this book is a forerunner of others, dealing with the problems of public health, which are to-day so little appreciated outside the medical profession.

Huntington, E. *Palestine and Its Transformation.* Pp. xvii, 443. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Johnson, W. E. *The Federal Government and the Liquor Traffic.* Pp. 275. Westerville, Ohio: American Issue Publishing Company, 1911.

This little volume contains a large amount of information concerning the relation of the federal government to the liquor traffic. Unfortunately, the subject is presented from the most partisan point of view and is intended to provide material for the temperance advocate and reformer. The author has but recently resigned as chief special officer of the United States Indian Service because of complications arising over his strenuous attempt to suppress the liquor traffic among the Indians. Whatever scientific value the work possesses, therefore, will be heavily discounted because of the radically propagandist attitude of the author. Nevertheless, he has reprinted many laws, orders, rules, etc., relating to the liquor traffic together with their specific references. These will make the work a valuable hand-book of such information for those to whom the original sources are relatively inaccessible.

Kimball, Everett. *The Public Life of Joseph Dudley.* Pp. viii, 238. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

This is a well-written book upon a most interesting period in the colonial history of Massachusetts. The struggle of the Massachusetts colony with the home government during the governorship of Joseph Dudley is discussed with exceptional clearness. But few doctors' theses, even when elaborated as this has been, become of such interest and permanent value.

Leiserson, W. M. *Unemployment in the State of New York.* Pp. 172. New York: Columbia University, 1911.

Dr. Leiserson has prepared a thoroughly comprehensive study of unemploy-

ment in the State of New York and in Europe. In this sense the title is misleading, as only three-fifths of the material deals directly with New York. However, the unemployment figures of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics are excellently charted, and the data regarding unemployment, while incomplete, are of a very suggestive character.

McGrath, T. S. *Timber Bonds*. Pp. 504. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: Craig-Wayne Company, 1911.

This book is one of the best intensive studies of a particular class of securities which has appeared within recent years. Beginning with a review of the methods of examining timber properties, the author proceeds to outline the procedure in the formation of underwriting syndicates for timber bonds, goes fully into the contracts between the bankers and the owners for the delivery of the bonds, and makes an admirable study, including many valuable specimen illustrations of trust deeds and types of timber bonds. Following this come over one hundred pages of typical bond circulars, showing the methods used by bankers in advertising these issues and the sort of information which is furnished to the investor. The remainder of the volume is given up to a discussion of sinking funds for timber bonds and a concise and valuable collection of definitions of words and phrases commonly encountered in connection with this class of security.

Oppenheim, J. *Pay Envelopes*. Pp. 259. Price \$1.25. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1911.

The art of any age interprets the relation between men and their environment. The author maintains that, if American literature is to be made permanent, it must fulfill this artistic concept. In pursuance of this view, Mr. Oppenheim has brought together a series of stories dealing with the life of the industrial worker. All of the situations are dramatic. The social atmosphere of the tenement and court is keenly marked, and the author has presented in brief compass a gripping concept of workmen's lives. Mr. Oppenheim's style is always easy and rapid. The present volume indicates clearly that the author's early promise will doubtless be fulfilled.

Outlines of Economics. By members of the Department of Political Economy, University of Chicago. Pp. xvi, 144. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910.

Ordinarily a teacher makes little classroom use of the questions appended to the successive chapters of the average text-book in economics. He usually prefers to work out questions of his own in harmony with particular ways of developing the subject-matter of a text. The merit of these Chicago Outlines is their double serviceability. Because of richness in the quality of suggestion, they can be used even by a teacher of a high degree of original bent in working out a scheme of his own; or the Outlines can be placed directly in the hands of students as a means of arousing an inquiring attitude of mind such as mere independent reading of a text-book and of collateral references is powerless to arouse. The questions and problems should prove especially serviceable in the larger college classes. Here, courses need to

be standardized because of the large number of instructors in charge of sections. These Outlines do standardize, and at the same time they leave freedom for the display of individuality on the part of the instructor.

Overlock, M. G. *The Working People: Their Health and How to Protect It.* Pp. 293. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Boston Health Book Publishing Company, 1911.

Oyen, Henry. *Joey, the Dreamer.* Pp. 318. Price, \$1.20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1911.

Priddy, Al. *Through the Mill.* Pp. xi, 289. Price, \$1.35. Boston: Pilgrim Press, 1911.

Joey is the hero of another's story. Al Priddy writes an autobiography. In both cases the life of the mill boy is pictured. The stress of work; the strain of wage cuts and hard times; the long Saturday afternoons before the machine; the enervating summer atmosphere of a great city court, and the sharp struggle for bare existence are all strikingly pictured in both books. The style in both is crude and seriously lacking in form and polish, but the books themselves breathe the same social spirit which animates the work of such well-known authors as David Graham Phillips and Robert Herrick. No previous attempts at portraying child life in industry have met with a tithe of the success which these two books merit.

Pankhurst, E. S. *The Suffragette.* Pp. 517. Price, \$1.50. New York: Sturgis and Walton Company, 1911.

"The Suffragette," by E. Sylvia Pankhurst, gives a most interesting and detailed account of the militant suffrage movement in Great Britain. Miss Pankhurst carefully explains the origin, methods and results of the movement, and comments upon its effectiveness. The book is written in the form of a history and follows the chronological order. The style is very graphic; indeed, the enthusiasm, courage and steadfastness of the writer, infused as they are into the thread of the narrative, cannot but give inspiration to the reader. While Miss Pankhurst's method of presenting her evidence and her verification of the data given are beyond reproach, it must be remembered that the viewpoint of the writer is distinctly partisan. A narrative history to be perfectly accurate and reliable should be written from the viewpoint of the observer, not from that of one in the heart of a great struggle.

Parsons, Frank. *Legal Doctrine and Social Progress.* Pp. 219. Price, \$1.50. New York: B. W. Huebsch Company, 1911.

For those who have regarded law as the bulwark of privilege, this volume will be a revelation. Such an abuse of law is possible, but by no means necessary or inevitable. In reality law is a live, changeable and adjustable instrument which ministers to the stability of society, while at the same time it yields to the demands of progress. It is quite as possible for law to become the instrument of democracy in accomplishing social gains as to be used as the tool of vested interests. As a matter of fact, this evolutionary method of securing gradual changes in the adjustment of law to new social

conditions is gaining force and the old static concept of law is being abandoned. Law in the mind of the author is a reservoir of social progress.

The book is the last literary product of Professor Parsons and is alike valuable to the student of law who needs to regard law from the human point of view rather than from that of mere statutory enactment, and to the social reformer who may profit by a better understanding and use of this most important means of social control.

Perkins, J. B. *France in the American Revolution.* Pp. xix, 544. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

Pratt, Edward E. *Industrial Causes of Congestion of Population in New York City.* Pp. 259. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

The great congestion of population in New York City is due to both social and economic factors. In his first chapter, Dr. Pratt presents a splendid summary of the New York congestion problem, showing by statistical charts and diagrams its extent and location. The major part of the work covers a detailed investigation based upon information secured direct from manufacturers and workers. The number of cases considered is large enough to justify the inference that manufacturing has, during the past two decades, concentrated rapidly in lower Manhattan, and that labor, particularly ill-paid labor, tends to settle in the immediate neighborhood of its work-place.

Nevertheless, a strong sentiment is developing in favor of a movement away from the densely built district of lower Manhattan. "This movement may not be strong enough to entirely rid Manhattan of factories, but it will, no doubt, bring about a considerable change in the industrial complexion of the city. It further seems evident that the workers will in the future, as they have in the past, endeavor to live near their places of work."

Continuing his discussion, the author states that the most obvious remedies for congestion are: "(1) Improved transit facilities; (2) restriction of immigration; (3) limitation of the working day; (4) introduction of the minimum wage; (5) prohibition of tenement manufacture; (6) removal of the slum population to farm colonies; (7) education of the people; (8) erection of cheap houses in the suburbs; (9) city planning, including the segregation of factories; (10) founding of suburban industrial centers."

In the introduction, which is a brilliant summary of the entire problem of congestion, the author disclaims any intention of proceeding outside of the realm of industrial causes. Nevertheless, in the use of his data, he considers effects rather than causes of congestion, and his concluding chapter is largely devoted to "remedies." While in this minor respect unscholarly, the book is, on the whole, a distinct contribution to our knowledge of the causes of congestion.

Spiller, G. (Ed.). *Inter-racial Problems.* Pp. xlvii, 485. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

The First Universal Races Congress, which held its sessions in London during July, 1911, considered a variety of subjects from the meaning of race,

through its anthropological and sociological significance, to the detailed problems involved in international law and international peace.

The first session of the conference was devoted to such fundamental considerations as were involved in defining the purpose of the conference. At the second session, environment, language, customs and race differences and race types furnished the topics. The third session was devoted to race problems, as they presented themselves in the different countries represented at the conference. International finance, immigration, science and art formed the topics of the fourth session. The fifth and sixth sessions were devoted to the relation of modern progressive thought to the racial problems. Included in a discussion of international racial ethics were traffic in intoxicants and opium and the position of the American Negro and the American Indian. At the two final sessions positive suggestions for promoting inter-racial friendliness were discussed.

Despite the divergence in topic, the spirit of the conference, though somewhat academic was progressive. The existence of such a conference indicates a rapid disintegration of antique racial prejudice. Its work should constitute an important step in the upbuilding in inter-racial good-will.

Wiley, Harvey W. *Foods and their Adulteration.* Pp. xii, 641. Price, \$4.00.

Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1911.

From this second edition Dr. Wiley has omitted his discussion of the national pure food law and its interpretation, writing instead a generous section on infants' and invalids' foods, together with a discussion of methods for detecting food adulterations. His discussion of infant feeding constitutes an excellent source for the students of infant mortality. His entire work will commend itself now, as heretofore, as the thoughtful product of a careful student.

REVIEWS

Abbott, F. F. *A History and Description of Roman Political Institutions.*

Pp. viii, 451. Price \$1.50. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911.

This book is intended to serve as an introduction to the study of Roman political institutions, especially for the student of Roman life and literature. The subject is treated from both a historical and a descriptive standpoint. Part I deals with the monarchical period; Part II with the republican; Part III with the imperial. Each of these periods is then subdivided under two heads. First a chronological account of the origin and development of Roman political institutions shows the inter-relation of the parts and gives a final picture of the Roman constitution as an organic whole. Then a description of each institution gives a clear idea of its structure and function. The treatment of imperial officials and of judicial procedure is especially good.

This volume will prove particularly valuable to those who are working in the border land between history and languages. The teacher of Latin will find it useful in correlating the study of the ancient language with the